## Prediabetes and Asymptomatic Type 2 Diabetes Clinical Practice Algorithm

Screen patients age 40–70 and who are overweight or obese (BMI  $\geq$ 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or for Asian  $\geq$ 23 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>A</sup> Age  $\geq$ 45 years without other risk factors <sup>B</sup>

Consider screening younger patients who are overweight or obese and have additional risk factors for diabetes, <sup>B</sup> including:

- BMI  $\geq$ 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (for Asian: BMI  $\geq$ 23 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Physical inactivity (exercises less than 3 times per week)
- Hypertension (>140/90 mmHg or on therapy for hypertension)
- African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian American, Hispanic or Latino, or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Family history of diabetes (first degree relative)
- · Cardiovascular disease
- HDL <35 mg/dL or Triglycerides >250 mg/dL
- Gestational diabetes or history of baby >9 lbs
- Medications that predispose to diabetes (e.g., glucocorticoids, thiazide diuretics, and atypical antipsychotics)
- Smoking<sup>c</sup>
- · Polycystic ovarian syndrome
- Acanthosis Nigricans

Perform Fasting Plasma Glucose (FPG) or 75 gm 2-h Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT) or HbA1c

FPG < 100 or OGTT < 140 or HbA1c < 5.7%

## No diabetes or prediabetes detected at this time:

- Counsel on lifestyle in context of cardiovascular risk factors.
- Test again in 3 years or consider annually if patient has multiple risk factors.

FPG = 100-125 (IFG) **or** OGTT = 140-199 (IGT) **or** HbA1c 5.7-6.4%

Results indicate an increased risk for the future development of diabetes and cardiovascular disease <sup>B</sup> FPG  $\geq$  126 or OGTT  $\geq$  200 or HbA1c  $\geq$  6.5%

**2nd test to confirm diabetes diagnosis.** If 2nd test positive, initiate therapy.<sup>D</sup>

Assess patient's readiness for lifestyle change. Depending on readiness and preferences, counsel about diabetes prevention using therapeutic lifestyle changes. Options include:

- 5–7% weight loss
- · Healthy diet
- Physical activity (30 minutes, 5 times/week, e.g., brisk walking)
- Consider metformin therapy for adults with prediabetes with BMI > 35 kg/m², those aged < 60 years, and women with prior gestational diabetes mellitus</li>

Refer to a Diabetes Prevention Program if available in your area to provide support for lifestyle change.

## Reassess at next visit:

- Is client achieving their own lifestyle goals?
- Client's personal motivation to prevent or delay onset of type 2 diabetes
- Support self-management goal setting around therapeutic lifestyle changes
- Provide positive feedback
- Reevaluate for progression to diabetes annually

A According to the United States Preventive Services Task Force
According to the American Diabetes Association

www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/diseases/diabetes.html

D According to the American Diabetes Association or the American
Association of Clinical Endocrinologists Standards of Care

Codes for Prediabetes and Diabetes Screening t.‡				
International Classification of Diseases (ICD)			Current Procedural Terminology (CPT*)	
ICD-9	ICD-10	Medical Diagnosis	CPT Codes	Service Provided
V77.1	Z13.1	Diabetes Screening	CPT 82947	Fasting Plasma Glucose Test
790.2	R73.0	Abnormal Glucose	CPT 82950	Post-meal Glucose (2-hour plasma glucose; 2hPG; 2 hr specimen)
790.21	R73.01	Impaired Fasting Glucose	CPT 82951	Oral Glucose Tolerance (3 specimens with 2 hr value included)
790.22	R73.02	Impaired Glucose Tolerance (oral)	CPT 83036	Hemoglobin A1C
790.29	R73.09	Other Abnormal Glucose NEC	CPT 83036QW	Hemoglobin A1C (used for POC test that is CLIA waived [~DCA])
278.00	E66.9	Obesity, unspecified		
278.01	E66.01	Morbid (severe) Obesity		
278.02	E66.3	Overweight		
Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT) given by nutrition professional		HCPCS/CPT Codes for actual service delivered		
ICD-9	ICD-10	Medical Diagnosis	CPT Codes	Service Provided
250.xx	E11.xx	Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus	97802-MNT	Initial assessment and intervention, individual, face-to-face with the patient, each 15 minutes
			97803-MNT	Reassessment and intervention, individual, face-to-face with the patient, each 15 minutes
			97804-MNT	Group (2 or more individuals), each 30 minutes
			G0270-MNT	Reassessment and subsequent intervention(s) for change in diagnosis, individual, each 15 minutes
			G0271-MNT	Reassessment and subsequent intervention(s) for change in diagnosis, group (2 or more), each 30 minutes
Diabetes Self-Management Training (DSMT)				
250.xx	E10.xx	Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus	GO108-DSMT	Individual, per 30 minutes
250.xx	E11.xx	Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus	GO109-DSMT	Individual, per 30 minutes
CPT and HCPCS for intensive behavioral therapy for obesity (weight loss): Individual and group visits				
ICD-9	ICD-10	Medical Diagnosis	CPT Codes	Service Provided
	ICD-10-CM Codes	Use code for BMI range of the patient — only if BMI >30	G0447	Face-to-face behavioral counseling for obesity, 15 minutes
V85.30	Z68.30	BMI 30.0 - 30.9, adult	G0473	Face-to-face behavioral counseling for obesity, group (2–10), 30 minutes
V85.31-45	Use codes Z68.31–45	BMI ranging form 31–70 and higher, adult	G0473	Face-to-face behavioral counseling for obesity, group (2—10), 30 minutes
			99212-99215	DPP/obesity/group visits billing: oversight for traditional billing with 99212-99215, plus ICD-9/ICD-10 diagnosis code.
			CPT 0403T	Preventive behavior change, intensive programs of prevention of diabetes using a standardized diabetes prevention program curriculum, provided to individuals in a group setting. Effective on January 1, 2016.

Source: www.cdc.gov/diabetes/prevention/lifestyle-program/deliverers/biling.html (Accessed March 4, 2016).

<sup>\*</sup> New York State Department of Health. New York State Diabetes Prevention Program (NYS DPP) prediabetes identification and intervention algorithm. New York: NY Dept of Health; 2012.





<sup>†</sup> American Diabetes Association. Standards of medical care in diabetes—2013. Diabetes Care. January 2013; 36:S11-66. doi: 10.2337/dc13-S011.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> Ackermann RT. Coding Guide for Diabetes and Prediabetes Testing. 2013. (Published here with permission from Ronald T. Ackermann MD, MPH).